

**REMARKS**

Claims 44-62 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, claims 1-4, 6-8, 17-20, 22-24, 33, 34 and 36 are canceled and claims 44-62 are added. New claims 44-62 further clarify the features of canceled claims 1-43.

Thus, no new matter is added by this Amendment. Support for the new claims is found in the original specification, original claims and Figures. In particular, support for new claims 44-62 is found at, for example, Figs. 10 and 11.

**I. Information Disclosure Statements**

An Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) was filed in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on August 14, 2001. However, Applicants have not yet received an indication that the references cited in the IDS have been considered. Thus, Applicants respectfully request that each of the references cited on the form PTO-1449 submitted with the IDS be initialed by the Examiner to acknowledge that each of the references cited therein have been considered, and that the executed form PTO-1449 be returned to Applicants' representative.

The Examiner also is requested to consider the reference identified in the IDS filed herewith.

**II. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §102(e)**

Claims 1-4, 6-8, 17-20, 22-24, 33, 34, 36 and 43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over U.S. Patent No. 5,903,309 to Anderson. Each of claims 1-4, 6-8, 17-20, 22-24, 33, 34, 36 and 43 are herein canceled. Thus, with respect to claims 1-4, 6-8, 17-20, 22-24, 33, 34, 36 and 43, this rejection is moot.

With respect to new claims 44-62, Anderson, as well as the cited references of record, fail to anticipate or render obvious the subject matter therein.

Claims 44, 46, 49, 53 and 54 each recite a deletion device which instructs that a plurality of pieces of information be deleted, the plurality of pieces of information being

designated by a designation device in a state in which the plurality of pieces of information have been individually designated by the designation device.

Claim 52 recites a deletion instruction device with instructs that information be deleted, the information being designated by the designation device.

Anderson fails to teach or suggest the features of independent claims 44, 46, 49 and 52-54, as well as the claims dependent therefrom. More specifically, Anderson is merely directed to technology which selects and deletes information that is not associated with each other. That is, Anderson fails to teach or suggest that a deleting operation is performed upon individually selecting a plurality of pieces of information.

Furthermore, none of the cited references of record overcome the deficiencies of Anderson. For example, U.S. Patent No. 6,334,025 to Yamagami discloses that deleting is possible by individually selecting information (see col. 10, lines 51-54 of Yamagami). Furthermore, col. 12, lines 51-54 of Yamagami discloses that a thick frame is displayed (as shown at, for example, Fig. 9) once a plurality of index images are selected because of grouping. However, this frame includes a text icon and an audio icon which are not selected. That is, both Anderson and Yamagami disclose that two or more of the same type of information are designated "because of grouping" from two or more of groups which can designate one type of information from a plurality of types of information which are associated with each other, not that a deleting operation is performed upon individually selecting a plurality of pieces of information.

Following is a detailed discussion of each of the new claims and features of the claims that are not taught or suggested by the cited art of record.

**1. Claim 44**

Claim 44 defines an information processing apparatus. An example of information processing apparatus of claim 44 is supported by the present specification with reference to,

for example, Figs. 10 and 11. For example, in a state in which a thumbnail image, a line drawing icon, and a sound icon of 12:36, shown in Fig. 10 of the present application are displayed, each information is displayed in a display state which can be designated. A plurality of different types of information (i.e., thumbnail image = image information of 12:36, sound icon = sound information of 12:36) are designated by a designation device, and a plurality of types of information are deleted by a deleting designation. See pages 25-30 of the original specification.

If a plurality of icons are selected and an execute key 7B is selected, reproduction of selected information begins. After reproduction is completed, if a delete key 7D is selected, the confirmation dialogue of Fig. 11 is displayed. If an "OK" button is selected by a pen 41, the reproduced information is deleted from a memory card 24. See pages 25-30 of the original specification.

The displays expressing a plurality of types of information which are individually selected by the designation device are emphasized, and this helps a user to easily recognize that they have been selected (see pages 25-30 of the original specification and STEP S6 of the flowchart of Fig. 15).

Column 6, line 28, et seq. of Anderson discloses an extended file format which supports a plurality of types of media. Because of this format, different types of media can be associated with a captured image (see col. 6, line 32 of Anderson). As shown in Fig. 6 of Anderson, an expanded cell 420 includes an image area 422 and an icon/information area 424 (see also col. 5, line 34 of Anderson). Here, at col. 5, line 42, Anderson discloses that icons and text information shown in the icon/information area 424 show the type of media associated with an image displayed in the image area 422.

Furthermore, col. 7, line 9 of Anderson discloses that once a user selects a cell, a full-size image is displayed within a viewfinder 402, and sound is reproduced.

However, Anderson fails to disclose a display device that displays, in an individually selectable display state, displays showing two or more of different types of information in association with each other among a plurality of different types of information which are stored in a memory in association with each other. That is, for example, there is no disclosure or suggestion by Anderson that only a sound icon can be selected in the cell 418 shown in the center and lower part of Fig. 5 of Anderson. Anderson merely discloses that information associated with the selected cell is reproduced.

Thus, a display control device which, based on a delete instruction (i.e., command) for deleting a plurality of pieces of information, displays on a display device a confirmation dialogue to confirm whether deletion is to be performed, as recited by claim 44, is nowhere taught or suggested by Anderson. That is, Anderson fails to teach or suggest the designation device, the delete instruction device, the deletion device, and the selection device of claim 44.

Furthermore, nowhere do the cited references of record overcome the deficiencies of Anderson discussed above. For example, Yamagami discloses at col. 12, lines 38-41 that once icons 705, 706 of Fig. 7 are selected by a pointing device and an erase button 707 is clicked, a camera deletes the audio and text files associated with an image. However, Yamagami does not teach or suggest a display control device which, based on a delete instruction for deleting a plurality of pieces of information, displays on a display device a confirmation dialogue to confirm whether deletion is to be performed, as recited in claim 44.

Furthermore, col. 12, lines 50-54 of Yamagami disclose that once a plurality of images are selected by a pointing device for grouping of image files, as shown in Fig. 9, a thick frame is displayed. This pointing is performed for grouping, and does not instruct information to be deleted. In addition, as shown in Fig. 9, the display state is emphasis-displayed, including an index image, a text icon, and an audio icon. That is, a display which can be individually selected but has not been selected by a designation device is also

emphasis-displayed. In this display state, selection of the image information cannot be recognized among the text information, audio information, and image information. In addition, in the same manner, in this display state, when text information or audio information are designated, they cannot be recognized. That is, the display state of Fig. 9 does not show only the information selected by the designation device. "The plurality of pieces of information" disclosed in claim 44 is information designated by the designation device, but does not include information which has not been selected. This pointing of Yamagami is to point to only the image information, but does not point to a plurality of different types of information. Furthermore, this pointing does not point to information associated with each other.

In addition, the above-mentioned pointing of Yamagami does not display each of a plurality of different types of information associated with each other in a different display state than that of displays that have not been selected.

Accordingly, Anderson, Yamagami and the other cited references of record fail to teach or suggest the features of claim 44.

## **2. Claim 45**

Claim 45 defines an information processing apparatus. An example of information processing apparatus of claim 45 is described in the specification with reference to Figs. 10 and 11. For example, the features of claim 45, as supported in the specification, define a case where if a plurality of icons are selected and the execute key 7B is selected, reproduction of selected information begins.

However, Anderson and Yamagami do not teach or suggest a reproduction device which reproduces a plurality of pieces of information, based on a plurality of pieces of information being individually designated by a designation device, as recited in claim 45. That is, according to claim 45, the reproduction device reproduces a plurality of pieces of

designated information, based on a plurality of different types of information being individually designated by a designation device. Column 7, lines 9-12 of Anderson disclose that once a cell 420 is selected, a full-size image and sound are reproduced, but this operation is performed by selecting the cell 420, and there is no reproduction of a plurality of pieces of individually selected information. Therefore, according to Anderson, information which does not need to be reproduced is also reproduced.

Meanwhile, Yamagami discloses that reproduction is performed by individually designating an icon (see col. 11, lines 25-35 of Yamagami). However, Yamagami does not teach or suggest an operation which reproduces a plurality of information, based on a plurality of different types of information being individually designated by a designation device. That is, the reproduction operation is performed based on a single piece of information being designated by a designation device (pointing device), but not based on a plurality of different types of information being individually designated.

According to claim 45, as supported by the specification, from among three different types of information (image information, sound information, line drawing information) associated with each other, two different types of information (e.g., image information, line drawing information) are designated by a designation device, and before they are all deleted together, two different types of designated information are reproduced together and the information to be deleted can be confirmed. See pages 25-30 of the original specification.

These features are nowhere taught or suggested by Anderson, Yamagami, or the other cited references of record.

### 3. Claim 46

Claim 46 defines an information processing apparatus. For example, as described in the specification, a plurality of different types of information (image information, sound

information, line drawing information) are input respectively by a CCD 20, a microphone 8, and a touch tablet 6A.

For example, by using the thumbnail images, line drawing icons, and sound icons 12:36 and 12:40, shown in Fig. 10 of this application as two groups, a display concerning one type of information (e.g., sound information) is displayed for each group in an individually selectable display state, and two or more pieces of information (e.g., sound information corresponding to the sound icon of 12:36 and sound information corresponding to the sound icon of 12:40) are designated by a designation device from the two or more groups which are being displayed. See Fig. 10 of the present application.

If a delete instruction is performed by a delete instruction device, in a state in which two or more pieces of information have been designated by the designation device, two or more pieces of information (sound information of 12:36 and sound information of 12:40) and the displays (sound icon of 12:36 and sound icon of 12:40) corresponding to the information are deleted.

If two or more pieces of information have been designated by the designation device and a delete instruction (operation of a delete key 7D) is performed, a confirmation dialogue is displayed, and a delete operation is performed if allowance of the delete operation (selection of the "OK" button) is performed.

Column 6, line 28 et seq. of Anderson disclose an extended file format which supports a plurality of media. Because of this format, different types of media can be associated with a captured image (see col. 6, line 32 of Anderson). As shown in Fig. 6, an expanded cell 420 includes an image area 422 and an icon/information area 424 (col. 5, line 34). Here, col. 5, line 42 discloses that icons and text information shown in the icon/information area 424 show the type of media associated with an image shown in the image area 422.

Furthermore, col. 7, line 9 of Anderson discloses that once the user selects one cell, a full-size image is displayed within the viewfinder 402, and sound is reproduced.

However, Anderson does not disclose a display device which displays a list of groups, each formed by a plurality of different types of information stored in a memory (each group is formed of a plurality of different types of information associated with each other), with a display of at least one type of information in each group being displayed in a display state in which it can be individually selected, as recited by claim 46.

That is, for example, there is no teaching or suggestion that only the sound icon in the cell 418 shown in the middle and lower portion of Fig. 5 of Anderson can be individually selected.

Thus, displays regarding individual information cannot be selected from among the displays for each group on the displayed list. Consequently, there is no teaching or suggestion of "a designation device which individually selects the displays regarding two or more pieces of information which can be individually selected from two or more groups," as described in claim 46 of this application. Furthermore, in addition to Anderson failing to teach or suggest a designation device to individually designate information as described above, Anderson does not teach or suggest, with respect to the displays selected from two or more groups by the designation device, that "a delete instruction is performed in a state in which two or more pieces of information have been designated by the designation device" (the designation device here individually selects a display as mentioned above). That is, Anderson fails to teach or suggest the delete instruction device described in claim 46.

Furthermore, there is no teaching or suggestion in Anderson and/or the cited references of record of "a display control device which, based on the delete instruction of two or more pieces of information, displays on a display device a confirmation dialogue to confirm whether deletion is to be performed."



The Office Action alleges with respect to previously presented claim 43 that "Anderson inherently discloses display control means. . . ." However, as described above, Anderson does not disclose a display device, a designation device, a delete instruction device, and a deletion device, as recited in claim 46. Therefore, Anderson can not teach a display control device which deletes displays concerning two or more pieces of information selected by the designation device from the list displayed by the display device, based on the delete instruction of the delete instruction device, as recited by claim 46.

Furthermore, the cited references of record fail cure the deficiencies of Anderson, as discussed above. In particular, col. 12, lines 38-41 of Yamagami discloses that once icons 705, 706 of Fig. 7 are selected by the pointing device and the erase button 707 is clicked, a camera deletes the audio and text files associated with the image. Furthermore, col. 12, lines 50-54 discloses that when a plurality of images are selected by the pointing device for grouping of the image files, as shown in Fig. 9, a thick frame is displayed.

However, Yamagami does not teach or suggest a deleting instruction device which instructs deletion of two or more pieces of information which have been individually designated by the designation device (from two or more groups individually), or a deletion device which deletes from a memory two or more pieces of information which have been individually designated by the designation device, based on the delete instruction of the delete instruction device. Instead, Yamagami selects a plurality of images for grouping, but does not select a plurality of images in order to delete all of the selected images. In other words, in Yamagami, the information to be deleted is not selected.

Furthermore, Yamagami does not teach or suggest a display control device which deletes the displays for two or more pieces of information designated by the designation device from the list display, based on the delete instruction of the delete instruction device. Furthermore, Yamagami does not teach or suggest that icons and index images corresponding

to two or more pieces of information which have been instructed to be deleted are deleted from the list display.

In addition, a display control device which displays on the display device a confirmation dialogue to confirm whether deletion is to be performed, based on the delete instruction of two or more pieces of information is not taught or suggested by Yamagami.

According to the disclosure of this application, two or more of the same type of information which have been designated from two or more of groups on the list display by a designation device, can be deleted at once. At this point, the confirmation dialogue of the delete operation is displayed, so even if information is inadvertently designated, it is possible not to perform the deleted operation. Furthermore, the displays for the information which have been deleted are deleted from the list display, so it is possible to confirm that the delete operation has been performed.

Nowhere does Anderson, Yamagami, and/or the cited references of record teach or suggest these features.

#### **4. Claim 47**

Claim 47 defines an information processing apparatus. An example of an information processing apparatus of claim 47 is described in the specification with reference to Figs. 10 and 11. For example, if two or more pieces of information designated by the designation device are of the same type (e.g., sound information) but are in different groups (e.g., sound information of 12:36 and sound information of 12:40 in Fig. 10), the two or more pieces of information which are stored in the memory are sequentially reproduced.

According to claim 47, the reproduction device sequentially reproduces the two or more pieces of information stored in the memory, based on the designation of the two or more pieces of information by the designation device.

Column 7, lines 9-12 of Anderson discloses that once the cell 420 is selected, the full-size image and sound are reproduced. However, this operation is performed by selecting the cell 420, and there is no reproduction of two or more pieces of information which have been individually selected. Therefore, according to Anderson, information which does not need to be reproduced is also reproduced.

Furthermore, Yamagami discloses that reproduction can be performed by individually designating icons (e.g., col. 11, lines 25-35). However, an operation is not taught or suggested which reproduces a plurality of pieces of information, based on a plurality of pieces of information being designated by a designation device. That is, the reproduction operation is performed based on a single piece of information being designated by a designation device (pointing device), and is not performed based on two or more pieces of information being designated. That is, the reproduction operation by the reproduction device of claim 47 is based on the designation of two or more pieces of information by the designation device, and is different from a reproduction operation which is performed by designating one piece of information.

In addition, Anderson and/or Yamagami do not teach or suggest that based on two or more pieces of information being designated by a designation device, the two or more pieces of information are sequentially reproduced.

Furthermore, in a case in which two types of displays for two different types of information are displayed on a display device and can be individually selected, prior to sequentially reproducing the information by the reproduction device, it is necessary to determine whether the two or more pieces of information, which have been designated by the designation device are of the same type. This operation can be obtained by the reproducing operation of the reproduction device being performed by designating the two or more pieces of information by the designation device. That is, the type and group of the information to be

reproduced are determined from the two or more pieces of designated information, and when it is determined that the type of information is the same and the groups are different, reproduction is sequentially performed. Anderson and/or Yamagami do not teach or suggest this type of operation.

#### 5. **Claim 48**

Claim 48 defines an information processing apparatus. An example of an information processing apparatus of claim 48 is described in the specification with reference to Figs. 10 and 11. For example, the displays showing the two or more pieces of information which have been selected by the designation device are emphasis-displayed, which helps the user easily recognize that they have been selected.

Column 12, lines 50-54 of Yamagami discloses that once a plurality of images are selected by a pointing device for grouping of image files, as shown in Fig. 9 of Yamagami, a thick frame is displayed.

The above-mentioned pointing is performed for grouping, and does not instruct that the information be deleted. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 9 of Yamagami, the display state is emphasis-displayed, including an index image, a text icon, and an audio icon. That is, an emphasis display is also performed for displays which have not been selected by the designation device. In this display state, among text information, audio information, and image information, it cannot be recognized that image information is selected. Additionally, in the same manner, in this display state, when text information or audio information is designated, they cannot be recognized. That is, the display state of Fig. 9 of Yamagami does not show only the information which is selected by the designation device. "The two or more pieces of information," according to claim 48, is the information designated by the designation device, and does not include non-selected information.

Therefore, the subject matter of claim 48 is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by Anderson, Yamagami, and/or the other cited references of record.

**6. Claim 49**

Claim 49 defines an information processing apparatus, an example of which is described in the specification with reference to Figs. 10 and 11. For example, a plurality of different types of information (image information, sound information, line drawing information) are input respectively by the CCD 20, the microphone 8, and the touch tablet 6A. By putting the thumbnail images, line drawing icons, and sound icons of 12:36 and 12:40, shown in Fig. 10, in two groups, the displays for two different types of information (e.g., image information, sound information) are displayed for each group in a display state in which they can be individually selected, and two or more pieces of information (e.g., sound information corresponding to the sound icon of 12:36 and image information corresponding to the thumbnail image of 12:40) are designated by a designation device from two or more of groups which are being displayed.

In a state in which two or more pieces of information have been designated by the designation device, if a delete instruction is given by a deletion instruction device, two or more pieces of information (sound information of 12:36 and image information of 12:40) and the displays (the sound icon of 12:36 and the thumbnail image of 12:40) corresponding to the information are deleted. See pages 25-30 of the original specification.

Column 6, line 28 et seq. of Anderson discloses an extended file format which supports a plurality of media. Because of this format, different types of media can be associated with a captured image (see col. 6, line 32 of Anderson). As shown in Fig. 6, an expanded cell 420 includes an image area 422 and an icon/information area 424 (see col. 5, line 34<sup>+</sup> of Anderson). Here, col. 5, line 42 discloses that icons and text information shown in the icon/information area 424 show the type of medium associated with the image displayed

in the image area 424. Column 7, line 9 discloses that once the user selects one cell, the full-sized image is displayed within the viewfinder 402 and sound is reproduced.

However, Anderson fails to disclose a display device which displays a list of groups, each formed by a plurality of different types of information stored in the memory (each group is formed of a plurality of different types of information in association with each other), with displays for two types of information in each group being displayed in a display state in which they can be individually selected.

That is, for example, it is not disclosed or suggested that a sound icon and a movie clip within the cell 418 shown in the center and lower portion of Fig. 5 of Anderson are individually selectable. Thus, the display for individual information cannot be selected from among the displays of each group on a list, so a designation device which individually selects the displays for two or more pieces of information which can be individually selected from two or more of groups, according to claim 49, is also not taught or suggested by Anderson.

Furthermore, in addition to Anderson's designation device not individually designating information as described above, Anderson does not teach or suggest, regarding the displays selected from two or more groups by the designation device, that a delete instruction (command) is performed in a state in which two or more pieces of information have been (individually) designated by the designation device. That is, the delete instruction (command) device according to claim 49 is not disclosed by Anderson.

With reference to previously presented claim 43 (now canceled), the Office Action alleges that "Anderson inherently discloses display control means. . . ." However, as described above, Anderson does not disclose a display device, a designation device, a delete instruction device, and a deletion device, as described in claim 49. Therefore, Anderson does not teach "a display control device which deletes displays of the two or more pieces of information, which have been selected by the designation device, from the list displayed by the display

device, based on the deletion instruction of the delete instruction device," as recited in claim 49.

Furthermore, none of the cited references of record cure the deficiencies of Anderson. In particular, Yamagami at col. 12, lines 38-41 discloses icons 705, 706 that are icons that belong to the same group and discloses that once icons 705, 706 of Fig. 7 are selected by the pointing device and the erase button 707 is clicked, a camera deletes the audio and text files associated with the image. Furthermore, col. 12, lines 50-54 of Yamagami disclose that when a plurality of images are selected by the pointing device for grouping of the image files, as shown in Fig. 9, a thick frame is displayed.

However, Yamagami does not teach or suggest a delete instruction device which instructs the two or more pieces of information to be deleted, which have been individually designated across the groups by a designation device in a state in which two different types of information are designated by the designation device, nor does Yamagami teach or suggest a deletion device which deletes from a memory two pieces of information which have been individually designated by the designation device, based on the delete instruction of the delete instruction device. Instead, Yamagami selects a plurality of images in order to perform grouping, but does not select a plurality of images in order to delete all of the selected images. In other words, the information to be deleted is selected. Furthermore, according to Yamagami, it is image information (i.e., the same type of information), not two or more of different types of information, that is individually designated for grouping. That is, the designation of different types of information across the groups is not taught or suggested by Yamagami.

Furthermore, Yamagami does not teach or suggest "a display control device which deletes the displays of the two or more pieces of information, which have been selected by the designation device, from the list display by the display device, based on the deletion

instruction of the deletion instruction device," as recited by claim 49. Specifically, there is no disclosure or suggestion in Yamagami that an icon and an index image, corresponding to two or more of different types of information which have been designated and deleted, are deleted from the list display.

According to claim 49, two or more of the different type of information which have been designated from two or more groups of a list display by the designation device can all be deleted together. Furthermore, the displays for the deleted information can be deleted from the list, so it is possible to confirm that the deleted operation has been performed.

Anderson, Yamagami and/or the cited references of record fail to teach or suggest these features.

**7. Claim 50**

Claim 50 defines an information processing apparatus, an example of which is described in the specification with reference to Figs. 10 and 11. For example, if two or more pieces of information have been designated by the designation device and a delete instruction (operation of the delete key 7D) is performed, a confirmation dialogue is displayed, and if allowance of the deletion operation (selection of the "OK" button) is performed, the deletion operation is performed.

Anderson, Yamagami and/or the other cited references of record do not teach or suggest a confirmation dialogue for deletion after a plurality of pieces of information are designated.

**8. Claim 51**

Claim 51 defines an information processing apparatus, an example of which is described in the specification with reference to Figs. 10 and 11. For example, the displays showing two or more pieces of information selected by the designation device are emphasis-



displayed, which helps the user easily recognize that they have been selected (see STEP S6 of the flowchart of Fig. 15).

Column 12, lines 50-54 of Yamagami discloses that once a plurality of images are selected by a pointing device for grouping of image files, as shown in Fig. 9 of Yamagami, a thick frame is displayed.

The above-mentioned pointing is performed for grouping, and does not instruct that the information be deleted. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 9 of Yamagami, the display state is emphasis-displayed, including an index image, a text icon, and an audio icon. That is, an emphasis display is also performed for displays which have not been selected by the designation device. In this display state, among text information, audio information, and image information, it cannot be recognized that image information is selected. Additionally, in the same manner, in this display state, when text information or audio information is designated, they cannot be recognized. That is, the display state of Fig. 9 of Yamagami does not show only the information which is selected by the designation device. "The two or more different pieces of information" according to claim 51 is the information designated by the designation device, and does not include non-selected information. Therefore, the subject matter of claim 51 is neither anticipated or rendered obvious by Anderson, Yamagami, and/or the other cited references of record.

#### 9. Claim 52

Claim 52 defines a camera, an example of which is described in the specification with reference to Figs. 10 and 11. For example, in a state in which the thumbnail image and the sound icon of 12:36 shown in Fig. 10 of this application are displayed, in a display state in which one of the pieces of information (e.g., sound information) can be individually selected (e.g., in a display state in which the sound icon of 12:36 can be individually selected), display is performed in association with the thumbnail image of 12:36 ("1" (means No. 1) shown on

the left end of Fig. 10), and by selecting the display (e.g., sound icon of 12:36) showing one of the pieces of information, the one piece of information (sound information of 12:36) is designated by the designation device. The display regarding the information which was thus selected is displayed in a display state (e.g., emphasis-displayed) in which it can be differentiated from a display that has not been selected. Furthermore, a deletion confirmation dialogue is displayed (Fig. 11), and if allowance of deletion is selected, the deletion operation of the designated information (sound information of 12:36) is performed, and the display (sound icon of 12:36) corresponding to the deleted information is deleted (i.e., sound icon is deleted).

The LCD monitor 6 which performs these displays is arranged on a surface facing the arranging surface of the shooting lens (described in Figs. 1 and 2). See STEP S8 of Fig. 15, and Fig. 11, as well as Figs. 10, 14 (i.e., thumbnail image is deleted).

With respect to the rejection of the previously presented claims (now canceled) in view of Anderson, and as discussed in detail above with respect to claims 44, 46 and 48, Anderson does not display a display showing one of image information and sound information in a display state which can be individually selected.

Furthermore, Anderson fails to disclose a display device, which displays a display showing one of the image information and the sound information stored in the memory in association with each other, in an individually selectable display state, along with a display showing the other information, where the memory stores the image information and the sound information, in association with each other. Instead, Anderson merely discloses that information associated with the selected cell is reproduced.

That is, Anderson and/or the cited references of record fail to teach or suggest the designation device, the delete instruction device, the deletion device, and the selection device of claim 52.

Furthermore, there is no teaching or suggestion in Anderson of a display control device that "displays on the display a confirmation dialogue to confirm whether the deleting operation is to be performed, prior to the deleting operation of the information by the deletion device, after the deletion is instructed by the deletion instruction device."

Furthermore, regarding the display device being arranged on a surface opposite to the shooting lens, as recited in claim 52, Anderson fails to disclose this feature. Instead, Anderson discloses a viewfinder which is operated in a viewfinder mode and a review mode (col. 4, lines 57-58).

As supported by the original specification, the structure recited by claim 52 allows, for example, that the LCD 6 is used as an electronic viewfinder and a monitor which displays a reproduction image and is arranged on a surface facing the arranging surface of the shooting lens 3. Therefore, the display screen can be enlarged. This display screen is particularly preferable when a plurality of pieces of information are displayed and designated.

Neither Anderson, Yamagami or the cited references of record teach or suggests a particular arrangement of a viewfinder on a camera device. Nor do the cited references of record teach or suggest the benefits associated with the structural configuration recited by claim 52.

**10. Claim 53**

For the same reasons discussed above with respect to claims 44 and 45, claim 53 is not anticipated or rendered obvious by the cited references of record.

**11. Claim 54**

Claim 54 is not anticipated or rendered obvious for the same reasons discussed above with respect to claims 46 and 48-51.

**12. Claims 55-62**

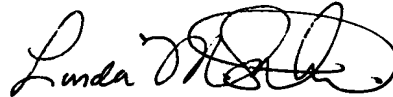
Method claims 55-62 are not anticipated or rendered obvious for the same reasons discussed above with respect to claims 44-51, respectively.

**III. Conclusion**

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of claims 44-62 are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,



Mario A. Costantino  
Registration No. 33,565

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Registration No. 51,122

MAC:LMS/jam

Date: January 28, 2005

Attachment:  
Information Disclosure Statement

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